

come to realize in the past few years that ideals too often resolve into illusions, and illusions we have found to be both dangerous and profitless.

"We deceive ourselves occasionally. Even to this day at rare intervals an ebullient sophomore seeks applause by shouting that 'we won the war.' Far more prevalent until recently was the impression that we went to war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils.

"Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across to save this Kingdom, France and Italy. That is not the fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that.

"We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies shorten the war. That is all we did and that is all we claim to have done."

War Danger Discussed.

Discussing what he called the "sentient, perilous present," Ambassador Harvey said:

"For years I have heard it proclaimed that war between Great Britain and America had ceased to be conceivable. Never have I known the declaration to be denied general approbation, yet it is clear that what is alleged to be a fact is no more than an assumption. No resumption of an armed conflict is unimaginable. Any day may witness a renewal of the war of the roses, any day the clash of the Blue and the Gray in the swamps of Virginia.

"But so unlikely are such happenings that the suggestion, even though it incredibly were made, would evoke no more than a derisive smile. But it is one thing to stamp constantly upon an absurd notion, and another thing never to think of it at all.

"Now the question rises, have not our countries reached a point with respect to the remotest possibility of a conflict that justifies our forging it as completely as the battle of the Marston Field and Appomattox have faded from our recollection?

"Such I am happy to report faithfully in the teeth of all the mischief makers and scandal mongers of both nations, has become the settled conviction of our people, and I hope, and doubt not, of yours.

Time for Real Deeds.

"We will get nowhere until we abruptly put aside academic discussion of theoretical proposals and manfully face, without mincing or winching, the actual realities. The time has come to practice what we have been preaching and demonstrate our fidelity by our acts.

"That is the business primarily of governments and officials charged with public responsibilities. Very good. Our new Government, solid in all its branches in support of its leader, is both willing and ready."

Mr. Harvey cited the Washington Administration's proposal for a solution of the Pacific communications problem, the American stand on reparations, and the designation of American members for the allied council as indications of this willingness and readiness.

"Because the President has exemplified his avowal of obligation, it must not be inferred that he proposes to become an international mediator," continued the Ambassador. "He would be the last to intervene or be drawn into any matter of no concern to his own country, but also no one realizes more clearly than he that the United States is, of necessity, deeply interested in proper economic adjustments and the just settlement of matters of worldwide importance under discussion, and desire helpfully to cooperate."

"There still seems to linger in the minds of many here the impression that in some way or other, by hook or by crook, unwittingly, surely, unwillingly, America may yet be beguiled into the League of Nations. Let me show you how utterly absurd such a notion is.

"I need not recall the long contest waged between the two branches of our Government over this proposal. I need hardly mention that the conflict became so sharp that even the treaty went by the board, to the end that to-day, paradoxically enough, America continues to be technically at war, but actually at peace, while Europe is nominally at peace, but according to all reports, is not wholly free from the clash of arms.

"Finally the question of America's participation in the league came before the people, who decided by a majority of seven millions. Prior to that election there had been much discussion of the real meaning of the word mandate. There has been little since. A single example provided a definition. A majority of seven millions clearly conveyed a mandate that could neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

"It follows, then, that the present Government could not, without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have anything whatsoever to do with the league or any commission or committee appointed by it, or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively."

Pays Tribute to Pilgrims.

In opening Mr. Harvey paid tribute to the Pilgrims as the most distinctive link in the chain of blood relationship between the British and American peoples and one of the most potent agencies of civilization. Their activities, he said, had been a sustained labor of love and patriotism, which only now were beginning to fructify in an earnest desire and determination on the part of both peoples to blow away the mists of misunderstanding and misapprehension which far too long had hidden their true natures, one from the other.

"Inevitably, you to the east of us derive your information respecting our public opinion from the great cities on our Atlantic seaboard," the Ambassador said, "precisely as our friends to the west of us take theirs from the border States of the Pacific. Inferences thus drawn may be right or wrong, but whether right or wrong their bases obviously are the subject of sectional and peculiar influences. The heart of our Republic lies in the great plain which stretches from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, where rests the dominant political power of the nation."

It was from the hardy stock of that region, Mr. Harvey declared, that America had drawn seven of ten of its recent chief executives, including President Harding.

Portrait of Harding.

President Harding was portrayed by the Ambassador as "a typical, modern American, proud of his own country, but jealous of no other man's; resolute in maintaining his own nation's rights, but not less scrupulous in recognizing the rights of others; a fair, just, modest man, humble, but unafraid."

The outstanding attributes of President Harding, Mr. Harvey said, are breadth of vision, greatness of heart, fidelity to his race no less than to his clan, and no more to his family than to his ancestry, drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Harvey declared

these were sufficient indications and reasons why Mr. Harding felt in the very fibre of his being at this crucial period that friendship and good will should exist always between the peoples of the great English-speaking nations and why he now pledges unflinching cooperation in achieving that aspiration.

"I shall fail miserably, to the grievous disappointment of my chief," Mr. Harvey said, "if I do not so greatly enlarge these bonds of friendship and mutual helpfulness that hereafter our Governments will not only prefer durable engagements to tentative compromises as between ourselves, but will instinctively approach all world problems from the same angle as of common inseparable concern."

The Duke of Connaught in proposing the Ambassador's health said that Mr. Harvey was a man who believed in the closest friendship between his country and Great Britain for the benefit and peace of the world.

Prime Minister's Address.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, in seconding the Duke of Connaught said:

"The United States has honored us greatly by sending us a succession of distinguished men as Ambassadors who had already won great fame before they reached our shores. The fame of our guest has travelled long ago to this country. His championship of the cause of the Allies was well known and fully recognized. He is a man of our race."

"The war has taught us in this country many lessons. One of these lessons is that the immense population of the United States is not of Anglo-Saxon origin, nor even of Anglo-Celtic origin. In the United States there are men of every race under the sun. Nevertheless, it is a source of pride in these islands that in the great events which have terminated the life and history of America the directing minds have been Anglo-Celtic. The great literature of America is ours; the great literature of Britain is theirs. We speak the same tongue; we worship the same great men. That produces a sympathy and community that nothing can break."

"We welcome the new Ambassador for many reasons. He is a brilliant publicist who has left his mark on the course of events in his own country upon many critical occasions. I read the other day a testimonial to his gifts by the President, who said he was 'one who had more to do in the awakening of the soul of America than any one outside of the United States.' He is the best, the most trenchant and convincing pen of any man in this country."

BRITAIN TO WELCOME COOPERATION OF U. S.

Things Working With League Won't Estrange America.

LONDON, May 20 (Friday).—The London Times, commenting on Ambassador Harvey's speech, says that the allied nations will wish to meet America more than half way, now that Mr. Harvey, like the President, has made it clear that American action will be inspired by the desire "helpfully to cooperate."

Concerning Mr. Harvey's statement on the league the Times says: "That, at least, is clear. We know where we stand. The league has its own sphere of usefulness, and in working within it we believe it will not estrange American feeling or lessen American respect for its endeavors. We hold that partisans of the league among the allied nations should welcome unreservedly the precise and practical American cooperation now offered."

The Times says the most significant passage in the Ambassador's speech was the announcement that the Ambassador would represent President Harding in the Supreme Council in the discussion of Silesia.

"This decision," says the Times, "will be hailed with profound satisfaction, and the fact that the American representative will be the Ambassador, who frankly states 'We will get nowhere until we abruptly put aside academic discussion of theoretical proposals and manfully face, without mincing or winching, the actual realities,' is of the highest augury for the work he may be called upon to do."

WOULD AMEND KNOX PEACE RESOLUTION

Form and Wording Left to Congressional Action.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 19.

The Knox peace resolution will be taken up by the House Foreign Affairs Committee early next week, with every prospect that its enactment will not be a matter of more than two weeks of Congressional work thereafter.

Representative Porter (Pa.), chairman of the committee, after a conference with the President, to-day announced that Mr. Harding had expressed an earnest desire for the passage of the resolution as soon as Congress deemed wise. Some amendments to the resolution as it passed the Senate undoubtedly will be adopted by the House, but it is understood the two houses will have little difficulty in reaching an agreement.

The President made it plain to Mr. Porter that he did not propose to engage in any Congressional controversy as to the form of the resolution, saying he was content to leave that to Congress.

One amendment favored by the House is the elimination of the section repealing the declaration of war. The others deal with the German property now being held by the Alien Property Custodian.

FORD RENEWS FIGHT AGAINST NEWBERRY

Again Asks Committee to Inquire Into Bribery Charges.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Demand for a thorough investigation of charges that Senator Newberry of Michigan was elected through "fraudulent expenditures of vast sums" of money was made by Henry Ford, his defeated opponent, in the 1918 election, in telegrams to-day to Chairman Dillingham and other members of the Senate Committee on Elections, which will meet to-morrow to determine what action, if any, should be taken in the case.

Referring to the recent decision of the Supreme Court setting aside the conviction of Senator Newberry in the Federal court at Grand Rapids as contrary to law, Mr. Ford pointed out in his telegram that the court at the same time "declared that the proper place to investigate these charges is the United States Senate."

EGYPT HAS SERIOUS RIOT.

One Killed and Many Are Injured in Cairo.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 19.—Serious rioting took place to-day in the vicinity of the Ministerial buildings. Many policemen were severely injured and one of the demonstrators was killed and a large number were injured.

Egyptian lawyers were compelled to intervene to quell the disturbance.

Prague Metal Workers Strike.

PRAGUE, May 19.—Six thousand metal workers employed at the largest industrial plant here struck yesterday, claiming their employers were attempting to introduce changes in the existing legal status of organized labor. There is a possibility the strike may spread.

TAX REFORM URGED TO SAVE GERMANY

Matthias Erzberger Favors Close Organization of All Industry.

TO MEET REPARATIONS Government to Levy Lump Sum on Each Business Group to Distribute Burden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 19.

Fulfillment of Germany's reparation pledges requires a much closer organization of Germany industry if these pledges are to be carried out, Matthias Erzberger, one time Minister of Finance, and who is reported to be close to the new Chancellor, Julius Wirth, declared at a convention of the Centrist party.

Some well informed observers have expressed the opinion that Herr Erzberger laid down the platform of the Wirth Ministry when he said each branch of German industry must become self-governing and regulate its own exports and the payment of its own taxes.

The plan of Dr. Gustav Stresemann's tax reform policy with which the latter as leader of the industrial party hoped to simplify Germany's financial chaos in case he became Chancellor. Stresemann's plan was to permit German industry to collect its own taxes, the Government's only function being to assess each branch of industry a lump sum.

The manufacturers' associations would then distribute the burden as they chose and according to their own knowledge of the individual prosperity of their members.

Herr Erzberger goes somewhat beyond this in his scheme by recommending that labor be more active in industrial management and that the workers have some kind of a group share in the ownership and earnings of the plants where they are employed.

Some scheme of voluntary tax collection is now advocated in nearly all German political camps and some arrangement of this kind is regarded as likely to come into practice. It is conceivable only in a country like Germany, where industry is already closely knit together by the various forms of collective action now practiced. Nearly all the major German industries fix prices and wages by collaboration with the Government and with labor, and they regulate labor and trade relations by a legalized collective system. The tendency since the armistice has been toward more intensified association, and it is now assumed that the reparation solution will require an even stricter and more compact syndicalization.

Herr Erzberger also raised the baffling question of whether Germany would be able to raise two billion marks gold yearly for reparations besides the 26 per cent of the value of exports. He declared that while he could not answer this question he believed that failure was more probable than success. But in no case, he said, could it be done by individualistic capitalism. German prices would have to be controlled and raised generally, especially on coal.

"We dare not be the cheapest country in the world," he said.

Herr Erzberger declared that Germany's policy toward the Versailles treaty must be to fulfill it, and, secondly, she must prevent allied occupation of another square inch of German territory or any revision of the allied terms to Germany's detriment, especially by the infliction of economic penalties. While doing this on one hand, he continued, Germany must accept every opportunity to obtain a modification of the terms in her own favor.

He advised that every nerve be strained to deposit two billion marks gold in advance with the Reparation Commission as a guarantee on payments. Only through payments in advance, he concluded, could Germany manage to hold the Allies back from moving out to her disastrous punishment for minor shortcomings.

KEEPS JURISDICTION OVER KAMCHATKA

Moscow Reserves Legal Control in Reported Vandalic Concessions.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Latvia, May 19.—According to the Siberian newspaper Zerk, a copy of which has been received here, the Moscow Government, with the consent of the new far Eastern republic, has reserved jurisdiction over the reported concessions of Washington B. Vanderlip in Kamchatka.

The first concession announced by Mr. Vanderlip was in the form of a sixty years' lease on "all northeastern Siberia east of the 160th meridian, including the peninsula of Kamchatka an area of about 400,000 square miles," according to an announcement by the Russian Soviet Government. The lease, he declared, carried with it "the exclusive right to develop coal, oil and fisheries in the territory embraced in the concession."

Baltic newspapers which are in close touch with Moscow attach mystery to the developments in far Eastern Russia. All of them concede, however, that the new Government there is under control of the Moscow Government. It is headed by a well known Communist named Dranshtolov.

Leon Trotsky, the Russian Minister of War, reports of whose serious illness with a malady said to be cancer, are given some credence in Russian circles here, is not the only one of the Soviet Russian leaders whose health has given way. It appears from current developments. In the case of some of these leaders, indeed, the reports regarding them have been verified by their appearance in the Baltic States or Germany recently for treatment.

Among those who have gone to one or another cure or to see specialists is a signer of Russia of the Russo-Polish peace treaty, who arrived in Riga several days ago and expects to spend some time here consulting specialists. In addition M. Krestinsky, Commissary of Finance, and M. Tshouroupa, Commissary of Food, recently went to Germany for the same purpose.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN MOVIE MAN PROMISED

William Flick in Moscow Ends Hunger Strike.

RIGA, Latvia, May 19.—William Flick, a moving picture photographer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is being held by the Bolsheviks in Moscow and who went on a hunger strike lasting seventeen days in the Moscow prison, took food about May 1, when agents of the Soviet Government promised him a speedy settlement of his case and deportation from Russia. Flick said he would renew his hunger strike later unless the promise of the Bolsheviks was fulfilled.

Flick added that Dr. Estes, another American moving picture man, was in the prison hospital suffering from hernia.

IRISH FLAG FLIES ON MOSCOW 'EMBASSY'

Bolsheviks Pay Great Attention to Envoys of Sinn Fein Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

RIGVAL, May 19.—An Irish Sinn Fein embassy has been opened under the Sinn Fein flag in Moscow. The personnel consists of six persons, all Irish, including a Mr. Conolly as Ambassador and a young woman, formerly an actress at the Abbey Theatre in Dublin.

They defend their presence at Lenin's anti-Christian court by saying that, as Ireland is independent, it must send Ambassadors to every capital willing to receive them. The Bolsheviks have housed them sumptuously and are paying great attention to them. Apparently they presented Lenin with regular diplomatic credentials from the Dail Eireanna. They are not Communists and attend the Polish Catholic Church, but their activities are liable to harm the Sinn Fein extremely in the eyes of Catholic Europe as well as in Great Britain and America.

They presented a treaty to Lenin, of which the British Government got a copy, which probably will be incorporated in the forthcoming parliamentary White Book, along with some other matters of doubtful authenticity.

Maxim Litvinoff, former Soviet "Ambassador" to Great Britain, who has returned to Riga, having failed to be sent to Washington, strongly denies having received any telegrams from Moscow directing him to send \$50,000 sterling through Gregory Krassinsky, Bolshevik Commissioner of Ways and Communications, to the new Bolshevik court alleged to have been formed in Dublin, and it is possible that these telegrams were a hoax, as Krassinsky never touches this kind of business. Litvinoff also denies receiving or sending any other telegrams to the Sinn Fein or knowing anything about that organization.

Much of the matter published about them in the White Russian press obviously is imaginative, but the presence of the Sinn Fein in Moscow is the best thing their enemies could wish for.

KEEPING JURISDICTION OVER KAMCHATKA

Moscow Reserves Legal Control in Reported Vandalic Concessions.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Latvia, May 19.—According to the Siberian newspaper Zerk, a copy of which has been received here, the Moscow Government, with the consent of the new far Eastern republic, has reserved jurisdiction over the reported concessions of Washington B. Vanderlip in Kamchatka.

The first concession announced by Mr. Vanderlip was in the form of a sixty years' lease on "all northeastern Siberia east of the 160th meridian, including the peninsula of Kamchatka an area of about 400,000 square miles," according to an announcement by the Russian Soviet Government. The lease, he declared, carried with it "the exclusive right to develop coal, oil and fisheries in the territory embraced in the concession."

Baltic newspapers which are in close touch with Moscow attach mystery to the developments in far Eastern Russia. All of them concede, however, that the new Government there is under control of the Moscow Government. It is headed by a well known Communist named Dranshtolov.

Leon Trotsky, the Russian Minister of War, reports of whose serious illness with a malady said to be cancer, are given some credence in Russian circles here, is not the only one of the Soviet Russian leaders whose health has given way. It appears from current developments. In the case of some of these leaders, indeed, the reports regarding them have been verified by their appearance in the Baltic States or Germany recently for treatment.

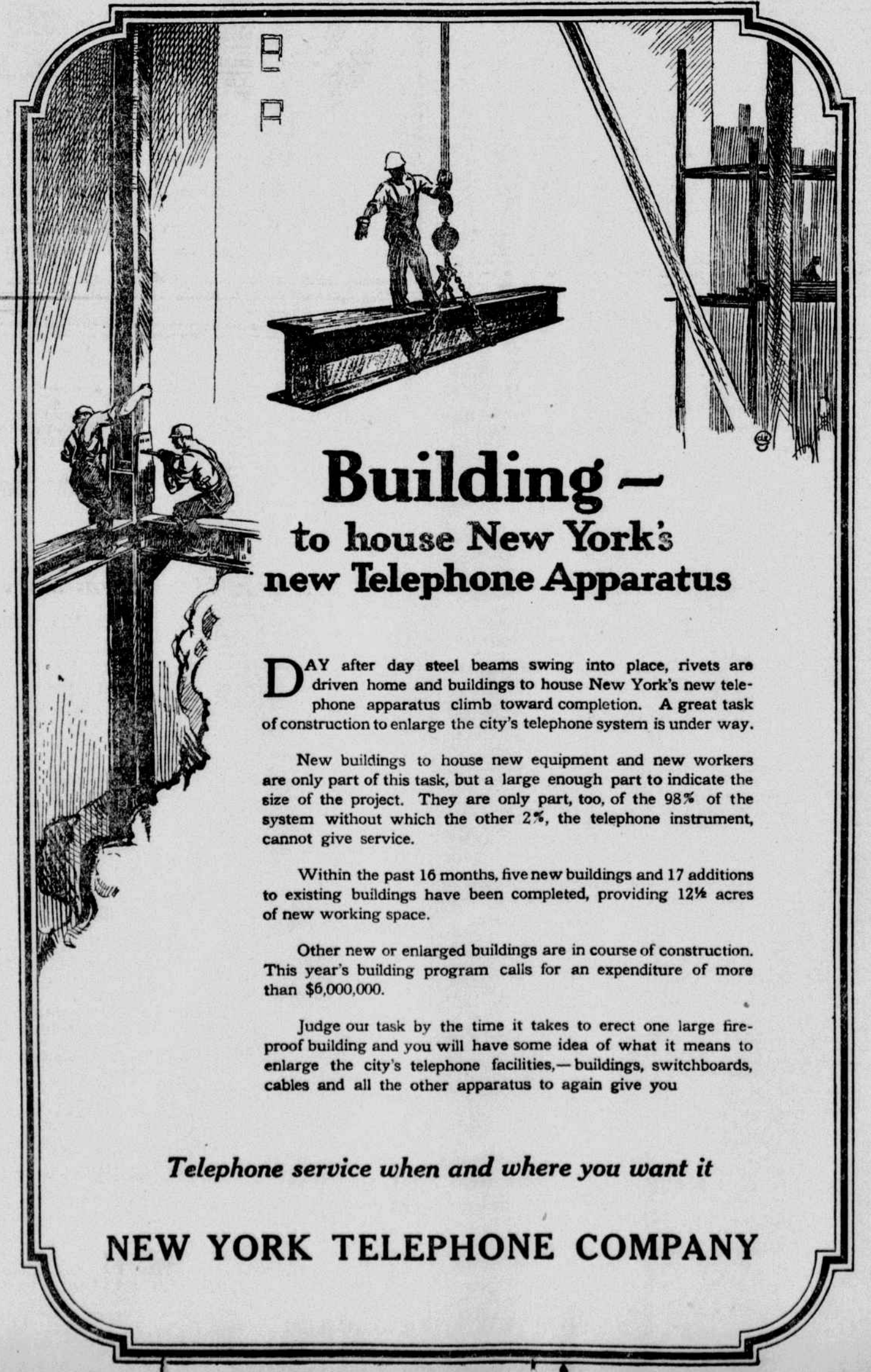
Among those who have gone to one or another cure or to see specialists is a signer of Russia of the Russo-Polish peace treaty, who arrived in Riga several days ago and expects to spend some time here consulting specialists. In addition M. Krestinsky, Commissary of Finance, and M. Tshouroupa, Commissary of Food, recently went to Germany for the same purpose.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN MOVIE MAN PROMISED

William Flick in Moscow Ends Hunger Strike.

RIGA, Latvia, May 19.—William Flick, a moving picture photographer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is being held by the Bolsheviks in Moscow and who went on a hunger strike lasting seventeen days in the Moscow prison, took food about May 1, when agents of the Soviet Government promised him a speedy settlement of his case and deportation from Russia. Flick said he would renew his hunger strike later unless the promise of the Bolsheviks was fulfilled.

Flick added that Dr. Estes, another American moving picture man, was in the prison hospital suffering from hernia.



Building - to house New York's new Telephone Apparatus

DAY after day steel beams swing into place, rivets are driven home and buildings to house New York's new telephone apparatus climb toward completion. A great task of construction to enlarge the city's telephone system is under way.

New buildings to house new equipment and new workers are only part of this task, but a large enough part to indicate the size of the project. They are only part, too, of the 98% of the system without which the other 2%, the telephone instrument, cannot give service.

Within the past 16 months, five new buildings and 17 additions to existing buildings have been completed, providing 12½ acres of new working space.

Other new or enlarged buildings are in course of construction. This year's building program calls for an expenditure of more than \$6,000,000.

Judge our task by the time it takes to erect one large fire-proof building and you will have some idea of what it means to enlarge the city's telephone facilities,—buildings, switchboards, cables and all the other apparatus to again give you

Telephone service when and where you want it

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



Security and Service Combined in Fur Storage

Safety—Reliability—Accessibility

Charges: 2 Per Cent of Valuation
Telephone Bryant 8720

JAECKEL & SONS INC.

One Family Management Since 1863

Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.

Aside from complete safety, you have the advice of our designers as to remodeling and repairs, and low Summer rates for the work

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

The "Big Three" Package

On Sale Friday and Saturday, May 20th and 21st, at All Our Stores

ANOTHER big week-end candy combination that will gladden thousands of homes. QUALITY—QUANTITY—VARIETY. The three factors which make the BIG THREE PACKAGE the most popular candy special in America.

One Pound Box of	OLD DUTCH STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES	Elsewhere 60c
One Pound Box of	BUTTER PEANUT BRITTLE	Elsewhere 39c
One Pound Box of	ASSORTED CLUB CHOCOLATES	Elsewhere 80c

WHILE THEY LAST

EXTRA SPECIAL

Milk Chocolate Covered Fresh Strawberries

Big crimson beauties! Abundant with luscious juice, first dipped in rich Fondant Cream. Our regular 99c goods. POUND BOX

69c

We Also Offer:

VERY HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

or Bon Bons and Chocolates. Judged from every standpoint of candy excellence, this package of sweets will measure up to the highest standard. POUND BOX

80c

Loft

ross continent omfort alifornia

"Time flies" enroute to San Francisco, via Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Lines. Each golden minute passes quickly, luxuriously, restfully. Each fleeting mile adds to your store of pleasant, refreshing memories.

Overland Limited

World-famous long distance train; leaves Chicago (C. & N. W.) daily at 7:10 p.m., arrives San Francisco 1:30 p.m. (3rd day). Observation, club, sleeping and dining cars. Barber and valet service. (Effective May 29th, leaves Chicago 8:10 p.m., arrives San Francisco 2:30 p.m.)

Pacific Limited

Leaves Chicago (C. M. & St. P.) daily at 10:45 a.m., arrives San Francisco 8:30 a.m. (3rd day). Observation, standard and tourist sleeping cars, chair and dining cars.

Through Nature's Picture Gallery where gorgeous landscapes, varied in character and color, delight the eye. The Rockies, sublime in immensity and grandeur; scintillating cascades; deep hewn canyons, alpine lakes and turbulent streams; the snow-capped Sierra and the American River Canyon.

Side trips to Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City, Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park at slight additional cost.

Low Summer Tourist Fares Begin June 1st

Ask for booklet descriptive of California trips

J. B. DeForest, General Agent
Union Pacific System, 509 Stewart Bldg., 350 Broadway
Telephone Worth 1757, New York, N. Y.
A. J. Poston, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Southern Pacific Lines, Room 2015, 165 Broadway
Telephone Courtland 4800, New York, N. Y.

Union Pacific Southern Pacific